ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 35. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1856. WHOLE NO. 336.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

E. J. ASTON,

DEALER IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Main Street, Asheville, N. C.

TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens of Western North Carolina, that he intends keeping on hand a full assortment of every thing in his line. Being permanently located at the old stand of Dr. Hilliard, and determined to meet the wants of the public, he confidently solicits the patronage of the public, feeling assured that he will be able to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

Orders and prescriptions for Medicines carefully attended to, at all hours.

Having a general assortment of BOOKS, he solicits an examination by Teachers and the public generally.

Feb. 7, 1856. 335 tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3. Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

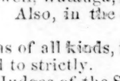
J. T. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON  DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

Dr. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Jannary 11, 1855. t

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

Wide Awake Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES*, to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, **R. M. JONES**, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

$200 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, It has been Represented to me that THOMAS RUTHERFORD, late of the County of Ashe, stands charged with the homicide of one Tobias Taylor, Jr., of said County, on the 22nd of November last, and that the said Thomas Rutherford is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now, therefore, in order that the said Thomas Rutherford may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Ashe County.

DESCRIPTION:

Thomas Rutherford is represented to be about 18 years old, about 5 1-2 ft. high, weight 140 to 150 pounds, complexion fair, and slightly freckled, dark blue eyes and dark sandy hair, cut short in front and top of head, large hands, bold appearance and quick spoken. Fled to Virginia, and when last heard from was at Independence, Grayson County.

Given under my hand and the great seal [L. S.] of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this the 12th day of December, A. D. 1855.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:

PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

A FACT.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Drs. J. D. Boyd and J. M. Stevens, is dissolved, by the latter intending to locate at Marion. The undersigned will continue the practice of *Physic*, and take at liberal prices for services rendered. any thing that either man or beast can eat. Send it on, if you have any to spare—I need it.

J. D. BOYD.

Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOS. BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate.—Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring.) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment of the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L R. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina, Office of the Secretary of State. }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856. W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great [L. S.] seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:

PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 6m

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. MCDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

To the Citizens of the 8th Congressional District of North Carolina.

HAVING received the Agency from the Inventors and Patentees of the latest improved and most highly approved

Grain Mills, and Corn and Cob Crushers,

now in use—found so profitable, and so extensively used in other parts of our land, in the improved methods of Stock Feeding—the subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for the same, at prices from 25 to 33 per cent. lower than they have previously been sold.

By the use of these *MILLS*, a saving of fully one third in food can be effected, as has been repeatedly tested; some say even more than that.

Every stock raiser should have them. One of these Mills is now in operation at this place. Full information in relation to the same can be obtained at this Office.

A. S. LANGLEY,
Traveling Agent.

Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

"We cannot Make Thee Dead."

One long and weary year hath flown
Since 'neath the grave's cold sod
We laid thy manly form, and gave
Thy spirit to its God;—
Yet thou art shrined within our hearts,
As though thou ne'er had'st fled;
We can ne'er forget thee, brother—
"We cannot make thee dead."

We saw thee gently laid to rest
Among the silent throng;
We knew thy spirit had from earth
Forever fled and gone.
We saw them bear thee from our home,
With slow and solemn tread,
And place thee in the tomb,—and yet
"We cannot make thee dead."

We seem to feel thy presence near
When bowed in silent prayer;
And oft, aye often, start to hear
Thy voice on evening's air.
Yet we know that thou art silent now
Within thy narrow bed;
But we cannot cease to mourn thee—
"We cannot make thee dead."

In dreams thy form we sometimes see,
As in the days gone by,
When not a cloud of grief or care
O'er cast thy sunny sky.
The same soft smile that o'er thy face
Its radiance ever shed,
Is seen—but, ah! we wake to weep:
"We cannot make thee dead."

Ah, no! "we cannot make thee dead:"
Each murmur from the sea,
Each whisper of the twilight breeze,
Reminds us still of thee.
Each trembling star, whose soft sad light
O'er earth and sky is spread,
Still links our spirits unto thine—
"We cannot make thee dead."

FLORENCE.

Haywood, January 24th, 1856.

What will Mr. Puryear say now?

Our readers will remember that we alluded a week or two ago, to a letter of the Hon. R. C. Puryear, of this State, in which he declared that the 1st Assistant Postmaster had told him that "he should be compelled," if such a case should be presented, to appoint to office "a foreign Roman Catholic" in preference to "a native-born citizen." We find in the "American Organ" of December 26th, this letter from Mr. Puryear, together with the reply of Mr. King, 1st Assistant Postmaster General; and we publish them, as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Dec. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I see in your paper of the 22d inst., a statement concerning the appointment of a postmaster in my district at Madison, Rockingham county, North Carolina, which I desire to correct. The conversation to which you allude was between Mr. Horatio King, 1st Assistant Postmaster General, and myself, and not with Campbell, the Postmaster General, as stated in your article. With this exception, the statement is correct, as far as it goes, but it does not embrace all that occurred between Mr. King and myself on that occasion.

When I made the application for the appointment, Mr. King asked me if the applicant were a know nothing? I replied that I did not know whether he was or not; and asked him if it were possible that his being a know nothing would be an objection? He replied "Yes, I am acting under orders not to appoint any know nothing; and to turn out all whom I know to belong to the order." I then asked him if a native-born citizen and a foreign Roman Catholic, both equally competent, were to apply for the office, on which would he bestow it? He said he should be compelled to appoint the foreign Catholic. I then left the Department, and do not know whether any appointment has yet been made or not.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
R. C. PURYEAR.

In explanation and correction of the above statement, says the "Organ," Mr. King sends us the following letter, to-wit:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In your paper of this evening, the statement given by the Hon. R. C. Puryear, of a conversation he recently held with me, in regard to the appointment of a postmaster at Madison, N. C., is incorrect. I do not wish to be understood as charging the Honorable gentleman with intentional misrepresentation; but the conversation as it occurred, was substantially as follows:

When Mr. Puryear presented the application for appointment, I remarked, laughingly, that I supposed the candidate was a good know nothing; to which he replied that he was not himself a member of the Order; that he did not know whether the applicant was or not; and asked if a man's being a know nothing really made any difference at the Department in considering applications for appointment. My answer was, that it did; that we only did not appoint know nothings, if we knew it, but that we turned them out whenever good democrats were recommended for their places. He then asked if a know nothing and an Irish Catholic, both equally competent, were presented for an office, which would receive the appointment? I replied, that I would answer by saying that the fact neither of his being an Irishman nor a Catholic would prevent his receiving the appointment, if he was a good naturalized citizen.

I might, also, in strict accordance with the truth, have added, that in appointment of postmasters, neither a man's birth place nor his religion is ever made a subject of inquiry; but a denial of the obligations imposed and the rights secured by the Constitution is a matter which does not escape attention.

I am, respectfully, &c.,
HORATIO KING.

MESSRS. ELLIS & BUSEY,
Editors American Organ, Washington, D. C.

What will Mr. Puryear say now?

[*From the Raleigh Standard.*]

Mining Interests of North Carolina.

EDITORS N. C. STANDARD:

Gentlemen:—The frequent inquiries which have been made of late, respecting the mining interests of this State, induce me to say a few words upon this subject.

It is very certain that the value of mining property cannot be estimated from the prices of mining stocks in the New York market. This has been illustrated during the last year or two, with North Carolina Gold and Copper mines. I assumed the responsibility of stating in the Mining Journal, a year ago, the causes which had operated in depressing the mining interests of this State; and now, after farther exploration and observation, I find the opinion which I then expressed, sustained. To satisfy those who are interested in the success of the North Carolina mines, I will state, very briefly, a few facts which I have obtained by direct observation; and I may state, that I have enjoyed every facility for obtaining correct information, both by examination, of the underground workings, and of the books and accounts whenever I wished. In the first place, I will call the attention of the reader to the Gold Hill mine, and state, that the books show the earnings for the month of January 1855, to have been $10,625 16; for February, $3,336 76; March, $11,280 92; April, $13,696 81; May, $11,642 61; June, $7,051 08. The average expense, per month, for eight months of the year, for working the mine, amounts to $3,289. The amount of gold taken out of the mine in a month, has reached as high as $15,000; and it may be stated, the nett gain per month, at the present time, exceeds $10,000. The vein has been worked to a depth of 400 feet, and it gives an increase in gold as the workings are carried down.

The North Carolina Copper mine, known as the Fentress mine, has more than sustained itself during the past year. It has had its fluctuations, it is true; but it has been improving, and is capable of furnishing more copper than at any former time. One shoot of ore furnished about $7,000 worth of ore, which was raised and prepared for market at an expense of about $2,000. At the present time it yields 250 barrels of 20 per cent. ore per month, besides a large quantity of 12 per cent. ore, which at the present advancing price of metal, may be sent to market at a fair profit. The seam of solid copper pyrites is 22 inches wide, on the borders of which, there is four feet of quartz, rich in metal; all of which is bounded by a fissure 12 feet wide. This great width constitutes the vein; and from these facts, we are warranted in the belief that it will prove one of the most valuable mines in this country.

The Washington mine, in Davidson, is now successfully worked, after having been unimproved for the last three years. The difficulty heretofore has been in separating the zinc from the lead; this is now accomplished by the use of Badford's Separator, which enables them to smelt at a much less cost than formerly. The prospect now is, that it will become one of the most valuable mines in the country. I might enumerate many valuable gold and copper mines, some of which cannot be said to enjoy a reputation beyond the immediate neighborhood of their location, but which are paying mines. The Fisher Hill mine, in Guilford; the Rymer mine, in Rowan; the Russell mine, in Montgomery; the Pioneer, in Cabarrus; the Ore Knob copper mine, in Ashe; the Howie mine, all of them valuable mines. I think it safe to predict that the copper mines of this State will prove as permanent and profitable as any sulphuret mines now known.

But gold and copper mines, although enriching their proprietors, and undoubtedly adding greatly to the general prosperity of the State, do not equal, in the latter particular, coal and iron. The unavoidable delay in the completion of improvements upon Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, has been discouraging to those interested in the coal fields, and cause doubts in the minds of others, as to their value. The causes of the delays, it is said, are the difficulty of procuring laborers, but there is nothing to indicate that the improvements are not perfectly feasible, and that there is no impediment to their being carried out; and that they will hence be completed in due time. The different companies are ready to take coal to market as soon as the improvements are completed. Railroads will also be built to the coal fields, from different points—one is already commenced from Fayetteville, and South Carolina only requires a charter to build one immediately; and there should be a road from Raleigh.

Of the amount of coal on Deep River, there can no longer be any doubt. Situated in the midst of a fine agricultural country—timber also abundant—the facilities for mining are equal to those of any coal field in the United States; and it will be proved in a short time, that its transportation to market will be as cheap as any similar coal in the country. In connection with the coal are inexhaustible beds of iron ore. The great shaft at Egypt, now in progress, is carried down between 300 and 400 feet; beds of iron ore have been cut, which will furnish any amount of ore, of a quality which will produce cast iron, equal in every respect to the Scotch pig. The value of the coal on Deep River, and the influence it will have upon the prosperity of the State, when once opened to market, cannot be over estimated. This, alone, will make the rates of exchange between this State and New York in favor of the former; a circumstance which will be a great relief in negotiating her bonds. Hence the work upon Deep River should be hastened to a completion.

Much more might be said respecting the value of the mining interest of this State; but I deem it unnecessary to enter into further details at this time, as I shall embody in my forthcoming report, the principal facts, which I have recorded, and which may be regarded as important for the public to know.

E. EMMONS,
Geologist to the State of N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPLETED.—It affords us gratification to be able to state that this great central work is completed, and that the cars now run daily from Charlotte to Goldsborough, a distance of 223 miles, leaving here at 5 o'clock in the forenoon and arriving at 3 o'clock in the evening. The first through trip of the passenger train was made on Thursday last, the last day of January. The freight trains are also going through. We have now a railroad connection with Raleigh, Petersburg, Richmond, and with all the great cities of the North, on to the lines of Canada. We congratulate the numerous portion of the people of North Carolina, whose interests are greatly to be promoted by this noble work, upon its successful completion. It has been finished in good time, and in a manner not inferior to the best and most substantial railways in the United States. One of the great advantages of its final completion is already observable. Passengers from Charleston and the South are now coming this route, on their way to Goldsborough and the North, instead of following the old lines by the Wilmington and Manchester roads.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

ADVICE TO ALL WHO DYE.—To dye a madder red, get mad with one party and then turn know-nothing in hope of getting an office. When the disappointment comes the redress of the original anger will be but a faint blush compared therewith.

To dye a fine scarlet red, cheat your creditors by four or five times failing, or a thousand of credulous stockholders by ruining a corporation, and by holding the acts up before the fire of conscience a scarlet dye is the result that never will fade.

To dye a permanent blue, begin at seventeen to think you cannot get along without your beer; continue as begun, strengthening your potations as you go on. By fifty the blue will be permanently fixed, and the dye will be cast.

To dye a green, invest money in fancy stocks, give freely to organ grinders, believe all you hear, including the story of the sufferers by Vesuvius, take patent medicines, attend auctions, and go largely into gift enterprises, and your prospect is good of dying a most decided green.—*Boston Post.*

WINE MAKING IN MISSOURI.—Information brought out at the dinner of the Horticultural Society of St. Louis gives us a higher estimate of the progress made in wine making in Missouri than we had any idea of. It appears that at Herman alone, a small German village in Gasconda county, on the Missouri river, there are four hundred acres in vines. All around Herman are hills, and nothing but hills—the village being built in the only plain to be found. These hills are covered and crowded by fresh and luxuriant young vineyards, and from them will be produced this year from thirty to forty thousand gallons of wine, which is sold at the press at from $1 to $1 50 per gallon. The business of wine making at Herman is already carried on under the division of labor necessary for the attainment of the greatest success. There are three classes altogether distinct now engaged in it; the grape-grower, the wine presser and the wine merchant. "The day is not far distant," says the St. Louis Intelligencer, "when our State will be as distinguished for her grapes and vines as for her hemp and tobacco, and other produce."

ANECDOTE OF THE NEW CHAPLAIN.—The Rev. Henry Clay Dean, the present chaplain to the United States Senate, was some years ago a resident of Northwestern Virginia.—While preaching one day at a church situated a few miles from Fairmount, he was annoyed by the inattention of his congregation as manifested in turning their heads to see everybody who came in. "Brethren, said he, "it is very difficult to preach when thus interrupted. Now, do you listen to me, and I will tell you the name of every man as he enters the church." Of course this remark attracted universal attention. Presently some one entered: "Brother William Satterfield!" called out the preacher, while that "brother" was astonished beyond measure, and endeavored in vain to guess what was the matter. Another person came in—"brother Joseph Miller!" bawled the preacher with a like result; and so perhaps in other cases. After a while the congregation were amazed at hearing the preacher call out in a loud voice: "A little old man with a blue coat and a white hat on! Don't know who he is! You may look for yourselves."—*Fairmount Virginian.*

A HARD JOKE.—A lady in this city received by mail a few days ago, a package from California, which, from its weight and the amount of postage, was supposed to contain something of value from the land of gold. Upon removing the envelope *a slice of dried ham* revealed itself! The disappointed donee experienced a sensation which not unfrequently awaits those who trust to appearances.—*Salem Register.*

LONG DOCUMENT.—Among the petitions presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature for the repeal of the restraining liquor law, was one from Alleghany county, said to be sixty feet in length. It contained three thousand signatures.

There are fourteen female physicians now practising in Boston.

[From the Arator.]

The Way to Make Corn.

We have much pleasure in presenting to our readers the subjoined prompt and interesting response to our request, Mr. Geo. Wilson, a very intelligent and enterprising farmer, of Davie County, giving a detailed account of his method of producing last year, 146¾ bushels of corn on one acre, &c. Now that the spirit of improvement is abroad, and many are anxiously enquiring for practical knowledge, for successful experiments, and the best means of producing crops and permanently improving their lands, the highly valuable and encouraging information here furnished, cannot fail to be read with interest and profit of the State. The true secret of success, which it reveals, will be found in a *liberal and judicious application of manure, and thorough preparation of the ground before planting.* Farmers of North Carolina! READ AND PRACTICE!

For the Arator.

DAVIE Co., N. C., Dec. 29th, 1855.

DEAR ARATOR: I have seen your request, that I would give a detail account of the land, manure, and cultivation of my premium acre of corn; with which I proceed cheerfully to comply, for I am tired of answering questions on that subject.

My land was surveyed; it is high, grey, post-oak land, except one-fifth of the acre, which was stiff clay land: the land was supposed to be capable of producing 8 or 10 bushels of corn. In November and December I penned 20 head of cattle on it, coultering it up one foot apart, to prevent the manure from washing off. In January and 1st February, I put on 52 two-horse loads of real good stable manure. I then plowed it up with two horses, harrowed it over and bedded it up in 3 foot ridges, plowing about 7 or 8 inches deep. I then hauled on 180 loads of rich earth from the creek or bottom, throwing it in heaps. In March, I put on 60 bushels of ashes, principally leached. 1st of April, I scattered the rich earth over it, and put on 9½ bushels of salt; then harrowed it crosswise, then plowed it up with a large yoke of oxen, and sub-soiling to a depth of 15 inches; then harrowed again, and plowed again with bull tongue and one horse, then about the 20th of April, I run it off in rows 2 feet 10 inches apart, single horse, running twice in the same furrow. I then divided 250 lbs of guano into equal proportions, and applied it with one gallon of ashes, pint of plaster, half gallon of salt, to each row, then I run the sub-soil plow in the furrow to mix it with the earth. After wetting I rubbed my corn in plaster, and dropped it; covering with the cultivator (or two teeth of it.) I also applied two large loads of sand to the clay soil. When the corn came up I let it alone for two or three weeks.—The cut worm destroyed a great deal of it. I replanted, but the replants all cut out, the growth being so rapid they were choked out.

Cultivation.—I harrowed it over, thinned and cut out weeds; then, when it got up about 14 or 15 inches high, I plowed it with the sub-soil plow, leaving the earth level, cutting out a little grass, &c. It was then laid by, and no grass or weeds grew on it. I intended to have it 12 inches apart, but there were blanks from the cut worm, 3 feet, and some even more. It did not fire, remained green until late. I gathered it 20th October, had it measured, not counting three pecks of rotten or unsound corn. I made 146¾ bushels.

I will now give my opinion as to cost of manure, cultivation, &c.

To hauling 52 loads of manure at per day,	$1,50 $7,50
To hauling 180 loads dirt 1,50 per day,	18,00
Ashes,	50
Application of salt,	50
Guano and plaster,	8,50
All the plowing and harrowing would be worth as much as plowing the ground over seven times, $1,00 per acre,	7,00
Pulling, hauling, and husking corn,	4,50
	$46,50
By 146 bushels of corn, at 50cts.,	$73,00
Balance,	$36,50

If I charge for the manure, salt, &c., I would be entitled to credit for the improvement on the land.

My manure, salt, ashes, guano and plaster, and cultivation cost me about $79; then the value of the land is raised from $3 to 45 or $50.

This statement may differ in some minor parts from others I have made, as I have mislaid some notes in regard to expense; but it is accurate enough for all practical purposes; I am sure is high enough.

Respectfully,
GEO. WILSON.

ANOTHER.

I had one acre run off in the bottom, on Hunting creek, on which I applied 270 lbs of guano, plowing the land in all, four times, put the guano in drills, and laid off my rows two feet 8 inches. It was overflowed for 18 hours, when up two weeks high, left too thick in the drill; but it made 153 bushels. I claim no credit for it, for the same ground produced 97 bushels the year previous without any cultivation, after planting. The soil is from 2 to 4 feet deep.

In my first acre I charge for the guano, as I suppose it does not benefit the land after the first year.

I recapitulate all the items separately: Manure, 52 loads; dirt, 180; ashes, 60 bushels; plaster, 1 bushel; salt, 11½ bushels, guano 250lbs. GEO. W.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, February 14, 1856.

☞MR. CYRUS C. WEATHERS, of Dallas, Gaston county, is our authorized Agent for Gaston and the adjoining counties.

The Election of Banks.

We published in our last issue the telegraphic news of the election of N. P. Banks, jr., Know Nothing and Abolitionist, as Speaker of the House of Representatives. In another column will be found the vote, in detail, by which he was elected. The Wilmington Herald (K. N.,) remarks:

"For this result, the American members are not responsible. When the fight was narrowed down to a choice between Banks, and Mr. Aiken of South Carolina, they supported the latter, but enough scattering votes were thrown for other candidates to secure Aiken's defeat."

The above paragraph is a palpable perversion of the facts disclosed by an examination of the vote, and may be readily perceived by any one. The six gentlemen whose names are recorded as voting for Mr. Fuller, and who did not when the fight was narrowed down to a choice between Banks and Aiken, vote for the latter, are all National Know Nothings, and two of them, Cullen of Delaware and Davis of Maryland, are Southern Know Nothings. Mr. Fuller himself, it will be observed, did not vote for Mr. Aiken. Are not these men responsible for the election of Mr. Banks? Would not their votes have elected Mr. Aiken of South Carolina? They had previously objected to voting for Mr. Richardson and Mr. Orr because those gentlemen were the nominees of a Democratic caucus, said they had passed resolutions offensive to them. But Gov. Aiken was not the nominee of a caucus—has never been in a Democratic caucus during the session of Congress—is a dignified, calm and moderate representative of the conservative feeling of the nation, and yet these seven National Know Nothings, not to mention others, either refrained from voting or cast their votes for men who had no chance of election, and thus elevated to an important office the completest representative of Abolition and Amalgamation now alive.

Banks himself is a member of the American party, and so is every member of Congress from Massachusetts who voted for him. If, therefore, the Abolition Know Nothings voted for him, and the National Northern Know Nothings with a few Southern Know Nothings refused to vote against him, how can it be asserted that the Know Nothing party is not responsible for his election? The whole matter is sufficiently explained by the subsequent election of Gen. Cullom of Tennessee as Clerk of the House. Banks is a Northern Know Nothing, and Cullom is a Southern Know Nothing, by residence, but not in feeling. Enough National Know Nothings held off in the Speaker's election to elect Banks, and as a reward for this the Abolition Know Nothings immediately afterwards assist their National and Southern brethren to elect Gen. Cullom, a Southern Know Nothing and Anti Nebraskaite.

What "a wild hunt after office" are these Know Nothings engaged in! The Wilmington Herald believes that Banks "will make a good presiding officer." Perhaps he may.—At all events he is capable of marshalling and controlling the Abolition forces in Congress as effectually as any man in the nation. If it is his and their purpose to make a decisive assault upon the rights of the people of the South, we cannot say that we regret very much that they now have an opportunity to test the strength of the Union and the extent to which the people of the Southern States will sustain it, when it has clearly and unequivocally become, in the hands of Abolitionists and Know Nothings, a palpable cause of injustice and wrong.

PEACE.—Rumors of peace come to us from Europe. England and France appear to be sincerely desirous to see an end to the struggle, while Russia appears at least careless.

☞Mr. Johnston, of Charlotte, has been elected President of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad.

☞"The True Carolinian" is the title of a new weekly paper just established at Anderson, S. C., by J. V. Moore, Esq. It is ably edited and neatly printed.

LEAP YEAR.—A Kentucky paper, in publishing marriage notices this year, reverses the usual order, placing the names of the ladies first.

K. N. DISTRICT CONVENTION.—The Know Nothing District Convention assembled in Marion on the 29th ult., according to previous arrangement. From the published proceedings we learn that just FOUR counties were represented, by how many delegates the report does not inform us, but from private sources we learn that less than a dozen were in attendance.

The Convention appointed Col. John Baxter of Henderson, and Col. Champ. Davis of McDowell, delegates to the National Convention, which will meet in Philadelphia on the 22d instant.

The Convention passed resolutions expressing a preference for Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency and for Mr. Badger for the Vice Presidency.

Taken altogether, we rather calculate this *Convention* was a small affair—big enough, however, we suppose, to represent the defunct Know Nothing humbug.

☞It is worthy of note, remarks an exchange, that in the United States there are 3,800,000 Roman Catholics, whilst in the Senate and House of Representatives there is but one member each who even makes a profession of that faith. In the Cabinet, the Supreme Court of the United States, the Senate and the House, there is not a single foreign born citizen. Surely "Americans *are* ruling America."

☞A bill has passed the Tennessee Legislature, authoring the State to purchase 500 acres of ground—including the tomb of Jackson, and the buildings of the Hermitage—for $50,000.

☞The Hon. A. J. Miller, a distinguished citizen of Augusta, Georgia, died in that city on the 3d instant.

☞A fire occurred in Augusta, Ga., on the 3d instant, which destroyed twenty stores and dwellings.

WHO RUNS MAY READ.—A British religious journal states that a proposal has been on foot for posting placards all over London, containing passages from the Bible, printed in the largest characters. Each placard to contain only one verse, and sometimes only one sentence; and to be renewed as frequently as the funds obtained will permit. A society is to be organized for carrying out this idea. This is a literal realization of what Solomon prefigured in the first chapter of his proverbs: "Wisdom crieth without; she uttereth her voice in the streets; she crieth in the chief place of concourse; in the opening of the gates; in the city she uttereth her words."

☞The Hon. George M. Dallas has been confirmed as Minister to England.

☞In the Lake Superior country flour ranges from $20 to $22 per barrel.

☞The Chicago Press estimates the grain crop of Illinois for 1855 as follows: One hundred and eighty million bushels of Indian corn, twenty million bushels of wheat, and fifty million bushels of oats, barley and rye.

☞The office of Sheriff of New Orleans is worth one hundred thousand dollars per annum.

☞The circulation of the banks in Kentucky has increased nearly three and a half millions of dollars since 1st of July last.

☞The Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that railroad companies are liable for live stock killed by their locomotives or cars.

GOOD LAW.—A bill has passed the Legislature of Alabama making it criminal to give, sell, or loan a minor a bowie knife or pistol.

☞The Legislature of Mississippi have advanced the salary of their Governor to five thousand dollars per annum.

☞At the Paris review, on the 15th January, the Duke of Cambridge, in the name of Queen Victoria, presented the British Crimean medal to 14,000 French troops.

SLANDER, MOST FOUL.—The Welsh have a saying, that if a woman was as quick with her feet as with her tongue, she would catch lightning enough to kindle the fire in the morning.

☞The Greenville Patriot and Mountaineer is now edited by Messrs. B. F. Perry, Elford and Donaldson.

☞Orders have been issued recently for some public ships to visit the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Nicaragua. They will have instructions to look to and protect the persons and property of American citizens.

☞A treaty has been made with Japan, opening to British commerce the ports of Nagasaki and Hakodadi, the same as to the Americans.

☞The sugar crop of Louisiana and Texas is now increasing at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and the annual crop after this will scarcely be less than 500,000 hogsheads per annum.

Mr. Clingman and the Plurality Rule.

We ask the careful attention of our readers to the short speeches of Mr. Clingman, made in reference to his proposition to elect a Speaker by a plurality vote. Every effort will be made to misrepresent his true position and the influence which his movement had in the election of Mr. Banks.

Congress has been disorganized for two months, and if this state of things had continued, as it seemed likely to do, as long as a majority of the whole number of representatives was required to elect a presiding officer, the wheels of Government would have been stopped and the Union effectually dissolved. If this result is desirable, and is to be accomplished, we want to see men march directly up to the issue. To break up the Government on account of a Speaker's election, if it is worth preserving at all, is but a flimsy pretext for so important and solemn an act. If the Government is not worth preserving, because of the universality and strength of the Anti-Slavery feeling at the North, postponing indefinitely the election of a Speaker can neither weaken our enemies or prepare us for that defence of our rights we may be shortly called upon to make.

We ask our readers again to peruse Mr. Clingman's remarks carefully.

On the 29th ult. upon introducing his resolution, Mr. Clingman said:

It will be recollected that when the gentleman who stands before me [Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin] offered a proposition, some weeks since, similar in effect to that which I now offer, I delined to vote in support of it, and gave my reason therefor. On that occasion I referred to a declaration made by one of the candidates for the speakership. Since then, that candidate [Mr. Banks] has disclaimed the opinions which were at that time imputed to him. I do not change my course for that reason, however, or on account of that disclaimer, because my course now would have been the same in either event. I then said that I was willing to delay for some time before I would vote in favor of that proposition. Some two weeks have since passed, and I am now prepared to support it.

I hold, Mr. Clerk, that as a period of two months has elapsed since this House met, it has become necessary for us now to effect an organization. We have tried a great many expedients, and have hitherto been unable to elect a Speaker. I do not see that any other proposition is likely to produce an organization, and therefore I offer this one. And I will say this, in reference to the plurality rule, that no man can be elected under it who is not the choice of a majority of this House as against his opponent: in other words, while the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Orr] and the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Banks,] for example, are the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes, any gentleman who allows the one to be elected while his vote would defeat him, prefers him, of course, to the other; and therefore a majority must concur in the election of that person in fact. We all understand, in truth, that the third party of gentlemen, who vote here for Mr. Fuller, will be the persons to determine the contest. If they choose to vote for our candidate, they can elect him. If they decline to vote for him, the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Banks] will be elected. I do not undertake to advise any one of these gentlemen how he ought to vote; he is more competent to decide for himself than I am to advise him. If he votes to suit his own ideas of what is right, I shall not, of course, complain. But, sir, it is well understood that while these gentlemen agree with us on the slavery question—for you will recollect, Mr. Clerk, that the other day, on the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Fuller] offering a proposition against slavery agitation of all kinds, we came up in solid column and passed it—the question for them, therefore, is, as they agree with us on that great subject, slavery, whether the change of the naturalization laws is not of less importance than the existence of the Government. That question I leave to these gentlemen to decide, knowing, however, that some of them have declared that, in the event of the views of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Banks] being carried out, the existence of the Government will be imperiled. Then, the point for these gentlemen to weigh is, whether they look upon the overthrow of the Government as a less evil than its continuation under the present naturalization laws. I do not undertake to say how they will decide that question, but it is the one, I take it, by which their action is to be determined.

But, Mr. Clerk, I propose to leave every gentleman to vote in the manner he deems right on the resolution I have offered. I have offered it on my own responsibility, and hope it will be adopted. It is said, however, that whoever supports it will be responsible for the election of the gentleman from Massachusetts, if its adoption should have that result. I do not think so at all. They will only be responsible for producing an organization by changing the law regulating the election.—After the change has been effected, it will then be for the electors to say who shall be chosen Speaker under it. I am in favor of changing the law; I am willing to bear the responsibility of that. When the law is changed, then it is for the electors to make the election. The responsibility of that rests with them. Some years ago, for example, the State of Massachusetts failed to elect members of Congress under the majority system. But recently, that State has adopted the plurality rule in the election of their members, just as we have in most of the States, in fact. Now, this Congress has a right to alter that law. Suppose, then, that a gentleman should get up and say: "I propose to alter the plurality law by which members have been sent here from Massachusetts, because I find that it is owing to the plurality system that the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Banks,] and others whom I do not like, have been returned as members of the House of Representatives." Well, you might just as well say that I was responsible for the election of those gentlemen, if I refused to change the plurality system under which they have been chosen.

I am governed by general principles; and I prefer the plurality rule in the election of members of Congress. And, sir, although I prefer to see the majority rule in force in the election of our officers in this Hall, in the first instance, yet, after we have given it a fair trial, I would rather take the plurality rule than to continue further in this state of disorganization.

I believe that the importance of the office of Speaker in this House has been greatly exaggerated in this Congress. The Speaker has really, practically, little more power than any other member. He has only one vote, and no right to cast that except in case of a tie, while others vote every time on the floor.

But gentlemen have said that the Speaker has the appointment of committees, and that the committees which he may appoint may bring in propositions to abolish slavery, and every sort of aggressive measures. No doubt of that. But suppose such propositions are brought in, and a majority of the House are opposed to them; they will be defeated, and no mischief can be done. On the other hand, if a majority of the House should be in favor of the passage of such measures, any member could move them at any time, and my friend from South Carolina [Mr. Orr] being in the chair could not prevent them from being carried by the House. I hold, then, that the action of the majority would not be materially affected upon any of the great questions before the House by the person whom you may place in that chair.

It is true that there is another class of questions, in reference to which the patronage of the speakership is of more importance. I speak with respect to the appointment of small committees, such as the Committee on Printing, the Committee on Engraving, the Committee on Patents, the Committee of Claims, &c. The questions presented by those committees are not generally of sufficient importance to insure a thorough examination of them; and hence we rely to a great extent upon the statements made by the committees; and, therefore, I say it is important that we should have honest men with clear heads to constitute them. But in reference to the great questions that come before Congress, every man will of course examine them for himself, and will act upon them independently of the recommendations of the committees.

I say, therefore, that, in my opinion, the power of the Speaker and the importance of his election have been greatly exaggerated. And I maintain further, that there never was a time when I was less unwilling to see my political friends lose the organization of the House than the present. We have the Senate, in the other end of the Capitol, largely and unqualifiedly upon our side. We have the Executive also on the side of the Constitution; and, if mischief originates here, it will be promptly arrested by them. I am sure that if those who represent the plurality upon this floor should be found to have a majority of the House upon any offensive measure,—and I am not at all certain that they have,—any mischief they might attempt to enact would be defeated in the other end of the Capitol.

But it is not at all certain that those gentlemen have a majority here. They came in about a year and a half ago on a high tide; since that time there has been a reflux. In the elections held last fall, in many of the districts now reyresented here by these gentlemen, majorities were found against them; so that, if they were disposed to enact offensive measures here, they would not be supported by their constituencies at home, and, as I have said, their action would be arrested in the other end of the Capitol and by the Executive. Seeing this, and having lost their footing at home, it is not likely they will be able to move, even here, with any chance of success.

I have, therefore, no fears of any mischief resulting from the election of a Speaker here by these parties. If I supposed that the rights of any section of the country depended merely upon continuing this House in its disorganized condition, I should say that the Government was not worth preserving under that state of things.

And let me say, further, that I do not wish to disguise the fact, that if a majority of the members sitting here are favorable to the enactment of measures aggressive as to the rights of the South, I would, nevertheless, be willing that, under our republican system, they should take their own course; and if such measures are brought forward, I shall oppose them here, well knowing that they will be defeated elsewhere.

But if the President and the Senate were against us, so that measures originating here offensive to the rights of any portion of the Union would be likely to be finally carried, I should then be in favor of a perpetual disorganization. If measures which would justify revolution were likely to be carried out by every branch of the Government, it would be proper that they should be resisted here.—Then it would be proper that the contest, if it is to commence, should begin here. I announced upon this floor, six years ago, upon an occasion when there was a prospect of a serious contest in the country between the North and the South, that, if it was to be forced on the people by the action of Congress, then we ought in justice to let it begin here, so that we might ourselves have the cream of the struggle. But the country is now in no such position as it then was, nor are the branches of the Government.

I therefore do not hesitate to move this proposition. Whether it be adopted in the form in which I have presented it, or in that suggested by the gentleman from California, [Mr. Herbert,] I care not. I think it better that the House should organize by the adoption of the plurality rule, than that the wheels of the Government should longer remain blocked. We have some seventy millions of money that are to be appropriated. Our works of defense should be strengthened. Our Navy needs increasing, under the threatening aspect of our foreign affairs; and as organization is necessary to carry the proper measures, ought we not to get at it in some practicable mode?

On the 30th ult., Mr. Clingman said:

I will renew the call for the previous question. I do not propose to oppose the resolution, but I want to correct a misapprehension which the gentleman's colleague [Mr. H. Marshall] fell into on yesterday, and which I could not then correct, because he demanded the previous question; I am happy to do it now. It is just to him, to me, and to the House. The gentleman remarked that, if the plurality rule passed, he would hold the Democratic party responsible for it, and he seemed to think that its adoption would inevitably lead to the election of the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Banks.] I am surprised that a gentleman as astute as he is would have made such a mistake. Why, sir, nothing was further from my purpose than to elect the gentleman from Massachusetts. On the contrary, I intended to bring him up to a position where the gentleman from Kentucky and his friends might decapitate him. Would they have done it? They have pledged themselves to stand on the twelfth section, or against slavery agitation, as the corner-stone of their platform. They say that that is a paramount question, and that they will defend the rights of the South against everything else. If they were true to those principles, if they were true to the interests of their own section, if they were patriots, they were bound to let the ax fall on the head of the gentleman from Massachusetts; because by the combination of their vote with ours, with the aid of two others that we are sure of, we are in a majority of one in a full House. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Fuller,] and the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Wheeler,] who, it is well known, will vote with us, are the persons I refer to. This will give us a clear majority of the whole House.

I thought, therefore, that I was going to bring up this anti-slavery monster, so horrid that he makes gentlemen shudder to think of him, in order that he might be decapitated by the gentleman and his friends. Would they have done it? If they had not, the country would be brought to the conclusion that these gentlemen would rather make war on foreigners than protect the Government and maintain the rights of their own section. I would, therefore, have placed them under the highest obligation to let the ax fall on his head, and given them all the honor of the achievement. They would be bound to do it, not only from patriotism, but also from self-interest, because their constituents would have condemned them if they had failed. I say that neither the gentleman from Kentucky, nor anybody else from the South, can go back to his constituents and declare that he had surrendered the corner-stone of his principles—had voted against the gentleman who helped him to sustain those principles, and had permitted him to be sacrificed and a Free-Soil Abolitionist to be elected, when he could have prevented it. I say that no southern man could have done it, without risk of political decapitation himself. I wished, too, sir, to place these gentlemen in a position where they could vote with us, defend their own section, and yet not sacrifice their peculiar principles, for they might well say to their constituents and the country, that they were acting under a sort of necessity, being compelled, as a lesser evil, to vote for the gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. Orr,] in order that an anti slavery man should be defeated. In this way an organization upon a conservative man would have been effected, without any one being subject to blame for it. It seems to me, therefore, that I ought to have had the thanks of the gentleman for my movement; for in this mode, Mr. Clerk, I would have relieved those gentlemen from their difficulties. They might have said to their constituents, "It is very true, we did not like to vote for a gentleman whose party had denounced us in their caucus, but then patriotism required us to give up all those minor considerations; and as we were obliged to choose between these two alternatives, we went for the country."

I also congratulate the Democratic party on the accession of the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. H. Marshall] to its ranks, for I had supposed, from the course of the gentleman for the last two months, that he was one of its bitterest enemies. Whenever he has made a speech he has attacked, not the Republicans, but the Democratic party. He denounces the Nebraska bill, because he says that all its friends do not agree about it, though he admits that he would have voted for it, and says it was all right and proper. On the same principle he might denounce the Bible and the Constitution, because, forsooth, men differ about their true meaning. I thought that the gentleman was hostile to the Democratic party, but it turns out, from his remarks of yesterday, that he is its friend. Why, he says, you are going to take a step that will injure you. That proves that he is our friend, because if he had been our enemy, he would have stood mute and let us take the step, and then denounced us for it. It proves, therefore, that the gentleman is a good friend of the Democratic party, and I am glad that I gave him an opportunity of showing before the world where he stood. I thank the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Cox] for permitting me to make these remarks; and, if he desires it, I will call for the previous question.

GEN. ATCHISON IN KANSAS.—Gen. Atchison, with a company of two hundred of his neighbors, have made their arrangements to remove to this Territory early in the spring. He will locate in the neighborhood of Atchison, where himself and friends will meet with a cordial welcome from the squatters in this section of the Territory. It is the intention of Gen. Atchison to engage in farming, and for that purpose he will bring with him numbers of slaves. Many of his companions, who will accompany him, are capitalists and large slaveholders, and their settlement in this section of the Territory is a consumation devoutly to be wished for.—*Squatter Sovereign.*

HEARING PRAYERS THROUGH A CRACK.—The Bangor Journal tells the following story: Recently a girl came from the country to this city to work in a family that worships in one of the tall steeple churches. At morning prayers the door of the room in which the family reading of the Bible and prayers were held, communicating with the kitchen, was opened about two inches, in order that she might have the privilege of hearing. She shut the door. It was again opened in the same manner, when it was again indignantly shut. The next morning the girl requested leave to return home, as she was not accustomed to hearing prayers through a crack, and she did not care to become so. This little story has its moral.

"Ma," said a little girl to her mother, "do the men want to get married as much as the women do?" "Pshaw! what are you talking about?" "Why, ma, the women who come here are always talking about getting married—the men don't do so."

Mr. Frank Markoe has been tendered the appointment of Secretary of Legation to London. He is at present an important officer in the State Department and possesses high diplomatic ability. Whether he will accept or not is a question.

The Vote for Speaker.

For present information and future reference, we give a brief history of the vote for Speaker. On the 2d instant Mr. Smith of Tennessee, offered a resolution that the House proceed at once to ballot for a Speaker, and if after the roll shall have been called three times, no person shall have received a majority of all the votes cast, that the roll shall again, and the member who shall receive the largest number shall be declared elected. The resolution was adopted. Messrs. Orr and Fuller, the Democratic and American candidates for Speaker, then withdrew their names, and the House balloted three times ineffectually.

The House then proceeded to the one hundred and thirty-third vote for Speaker, and the last vote under the plurality rule, with the following result: whole number of votes, 214: of these—

Mr. Banks received	103
Aiken	100
H. M. Fuller	6
L. D. Campbell	4
Wells	1

The following is the vote in detail:

For Mr. Banks.—Messrs. Allbright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Billinghurst, Bigham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffinton, Burlingame, James H. Campbell, Lewis D. Campbell, Chaffee, Ezra Clark, Chawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Timothy Davis, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Flagler, Gollaway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Robert B. Hall, Harlan, Hollaway, Thomas R. Morton, Howard, Kelsey, King, Knap, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Matterson, McCarty, Meacham, Killian, Miller, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murracy, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Peace, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robinson, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Cadwalader C. Washburne, Elihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburne, Walson, Welch, Wood, Woodruff, and Woodworth, —103.

For Mr. Aiken.—Messrs, Allen, Barksdale, Bell, Hendley, S. Bennett, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Burnett, Cadwalader, John P. Campbell, Carlile, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Cox, Crawford, Davidson, Denver, Dowell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, Augustus Hall, J. Morrison Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Herbert, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Landley, Lumpkin, Alexander K. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, Samuel S. Marshall, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Smith Miller, Millson, Mordecai, Oliver, Orr, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Rives, Ruffin, Rust, Sandridge, Savage, Shorter, Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, William R. Smith, Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Trippe, Underwood, Vail, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Wheeler, Williams, Winslow, Daniel B. Wright, John V. Wright, and Zollicoffer—100.

For Mr. Fuller.—Messrs. Broom, Clark of New York, Cullen, Davis of Maryland, Millward, and Whitney—6.

For Mr. Campbell.—Messrs. Dunn, Harrison, Moore, and Scott—4.

For Mr. Wells.—Mr. Hickman.

Mr. Benson, of Maine, one of the tellers, announced that Nathaniel P. Banks, jr., of Massachusetts, was duly elected Speaker.

Mr. A. K. Marshall raised the question that the House itself must declare the result, and that the Clerk could neither do so himself nor delegate any one to do so. After some debate on this point, in which Messrs. Rust, Clingman, Cobb of Georgia, Smith of Alabama, Paine of North Carolina, H. Marshall, Campbell of Ohio, Herbert, and Stewart participated, and during which Mr. Aiken asked permission of the House to conduct the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Banks] to the chair, as the duly elected Speaker of the House.

Mr. Clingman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That, by reason of the adoption of the proposition known as the plurality resolution, and the votes taken under it, the Hon. N. P. Banks, jr., of Massachusetts, has been duly chosen Speaker, and is hereby so declared.

After some debate, the previous question was called on the resolution, and seconded, and ordered to be put.

The question was taken, and the resolution was adopted—yeas 156, nays 40.

All the members of the N. C. delegation voted for this resolution, except Mr. Ruffin. Mr. Craige was absent.

Mr. Banks was conducted to the chair, by Messrs. Fuller, Aiken and Campbell, took the oath of office, and delivered a neat and brief speech.

The Way in which it was Done.—According to accounts rife among the Republicans and Northern Know Nothings yesterday, the votes given by Messrs. Broom, Whitney & Co., for Mr. Aiken, on Friday, were only so given in order to throw dust in the eyes of the Democrats. These accounts also say that if their votes had been necessary on the final trial to secure the election of Mr. Banks, he would have received them; their purpose was to create the impression at the South that the simon-pure Know Nothings of the North were disposed to stand by the rights of the slaveholding States, having as they thought, been secured by their act of so long preventing an organization, under the pretence of indisposition to drill under the command of Mr. Giddings.—*Washington Evening Star.*

An ignorant candidate for medical honors, having thrown himself almost into a fever from his incapability of answering the questions, was asked by one of the censors how he would sweat a patient for the rheumatism. "I would send him here to be examined."

☞ The Emperor of Austria has signed a decree relating to Protestants. It is liberal, except so far as it prohibits the marriage of Catholic priests converted to Protestantism.

From the Southern Medical Journal.

Mortality Statistics of the Seventh Census.

We are indebted to Mr. DeBow, Superintendent of Census, for the proof-sheets of the "Mortality Statistics of the Seventh Census," so far as they relate to Georgia. This census was taken in 1850, and shows the population of Georgia to have been at that time 905,185, of whom 521,572 were white, 381,681 slaves, and 2,931 free colored. The whole number of deaths for the year was 9,925, or about one per cent. of the population. The mortality among the whites was 4,580, that of the slaves 5,304, and that of the free colored 41—showing a much greater ratio of deaths among the colored than the whites. This is in accordance with the established fact that in all countries the laboring classes suffer greater mortality than others.

The mortality from affections of the *Respiratory apparatus*, (comprehended under the heads of asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, consumption, croup, whooping cough, influenza, lung disease, pleurisy and pnuemonia,) was 1,986, of whom 831 were white, and 1,155 colored. The negro would, therefore, seem to be much more susceptible to pulmonary diseases than the white, unless this difference be attributed to the relative degree of exposure of the two races. Upon examining into the mortality from the *fevers* usually termed malarial, (enumerated as bilious, brain, congestive, inflammatory, intermittent and remittent.) we find that the number of deaths was 933, of whom 490 were white, and 443 colored, thus revealing also a greater liability of the black than of the white to this class of affections, for these numbers, when viewed in connection with the relative numbers of each color as indicated by the census, will make one death per 1,064 1-2 whites, and one per 861 1-2 blacks. The deaths from *typhus* (typhoyd?) fever were 287 whites and 270 colored. While *tetanus* proved fatal to but one white, it carried off 23 blacks; whereas, *cancer* destroyed 44 whites and only 16 blacks. *Convulsions* were fatal to 132 whites and 54 blacks. Scarlatina killed 109 whites and 202 colored.

In a moral point of view, these statistics are truly startling. We find twelve suicides among the whites, and only two among those whom fanatical philanthropists would suppose most dissatisfied with life. Of homicides (shot, killed, murdered, and poisoned,) there are no less than seventy during the year! 40 whites and 30 blacks. Executed, one white and one black.

These documents sustain the general impression that the African lives longer than the Caucasian race, one hundred whites and one hundred and forty-eight blacks being reported as having died with old age. Although we do not mean to deny the correctness of the received opinion, we yet believe that it is exaggerated. Age has advantages to the negro which are not experienced by the whites, and its immunities are generally claimed by the slave long before his master would think of resting from *his* labors. Hence it is, that very many of our slaves, when sixty years of age, imagine and declare that they are eighty or ninety, and are accordingly indulged with an exemption from farther compulsory labor. Many of the citizens of this place may recollect "old daddy Quah," who averred, apparently in good faith, that he was so old, that when he arrived here from Africa, the Savannah river was so small a stream that he could "step over it!" He thought himself *one hundred and fifty* years of age, but was probably not more than ninety-five when he died.

Rhyme and Reason.—The Boston Post of a recent date has the following remarkable paragraph, which has quite as much truth as poetry in it:

"The even street is trodden hard, and the sleighs all glide along, while the bells upon the bracing air, give forth their cheerful song; the fastest crabs and slowest drabs, are all awake for fun, and o'er the snow, if fast or slow, the ready runners run. And parties of the beautiful and parties of the gay, flash on the eye like visions—like visions pass away; and jolly boys, with fun and noise, dash on and nothing reck: vexing the straining 'flesh' to be ahead upon the neck; and tender pairs try winter's airs, their cheeks with health aglow, and laugh at chills and frosty ills, beneath the buffalo. It is a rousing season, and blood grows warm apace; we wish to join in the merry bout and try the striving race. But one thought now obtrudes itself with inferences rude: many there are who go to sleigh, who full as oft get slewed."

Hard for the Dog.—The Pittsfield Eagle says great regard for the comfort of his fellow passengers, but not much for his dog, was manifested by a Frenchman who took the cars at Pittsfield, last week, for New York. The animal was a valuable one and he did not like to leave him, nor did he like to take him into the cars, to the discomfort of the passengers; so procuring a stout cord, he attached one end to the dog's collar, and the other to the rear car. The train went into Bridgeport with a bass collar and a dog's ear attached. Considerable dog was strewn all along the track.

The soul's dark cottage, battered and decayed,
Lets in new light through chinks that time has made;
Stronger by weakness, wiser men become,
As they draw near to their eternal home;
Leaving the old, both worlds at once they view,
That stand upon the threshold of the new.

The Dutchman who refused to take a one dollar bill because it might be altered from a ten, prefers stage travelling to railroads. The former, he says, rides him eight hours for a dollar, while the latter only rides him one. "De people can't sheat me."

The Duel.—We are happy to learn that the difficulty existing between Messrs. Burr and Fulton, of Wilmington, was adjusted without a meeting of the parties.

The man that will take a paper for a length of time, and then send it back, "refused" and "unpaid for," would swallow a blind dog's dinner, and then kick the dog for being blind.

The statement that the ladies of the first families in New York employ a cooper to hoop them, on great occasions, proves unfounded.

From the Southern Medical Journal, for February.

The Bearded Woman and Child.

We have recently had an opportunity of seeing these interesting freaks of nature, during their sojourn in this city. Mrs. Clofullia, the person in question, was born in Switzerland, in 1829, and is, therefore; now about seventeen and twenty years of age. We are informed, by a printed narrative of her life, that her parents presented nothing peculiar in their appearance, and that her father had rather a scanty beard; but her maternal grandfather had a very strong beard, and was quite hairy; that she was observed soon after her birth, to have her body and face covered with a down; that this gradually increased, so that her beard was two inches long at eight years of age; and that at the age of fourteen it had attained its present length of about five inches. She is ordinary stature, rather stoutly built, has a masculine face, (said to be very much like that of her grandfather) a well formed female chest, large mammæ, feminine shoulders and arms, covered with as much hair as seen in strongly bearded men. Her beard is fine and soft, though very abundant, extending from the ears and the malar bones, over the whole of the lower jaw down to the neck, as in man, but the upper lip pressents only a downy appearance, such as is occasionally met with in brunettes. In short, with the exception of the upper lip, she has a strong beard as we usually see in man. Married early in 1851, she gave birth in December of the same year to a daughter in England, as is attested by Hy. Thos. Cornelius, M.R.C.S., who attended her in her confinement. This child is said to have died, during the process of dentition, but to have been very handsome, and to have had no more hair than ordinary children.—Her second child is attested by C. H. Dean and J. B. Evans, surgeons of Oxford, England, her accoucheurs, to have been born in December, 1852, and is the one who now accompanies her, under the name of Albert Esau. He is quite a sprightly boy, (now three years of age,) with a coat of hair over the body and limbs, especially over the shoulders and back, and a beard about an inch in length covering the face, as described in the case of his mother, whom he strongly resembles.

During a judicial investigation in New York, provoked by a person who alledged that he had been cheated out of his fee of admission to Barnum's museum, inasmuch as he believed the bearded woman to be a man in disguise, Mrs. C. was examined by Drs. Valentine Mott, John W. Francis, and Alex. B. Mott, who certify that she is a well formed female.

Mrs. C. and her child are unquestionably genuine and most interesting specimens of anomalous hirsute development, and this is our apology for placing their history upon record.

Washington, Feb. 4.

To-day the Sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Glossbrenner, drew from the Treasury about $80,000 in gold, which amount had been advanced by him for pay to members. Mr. Banks, the Speaker of the House, late on Saturday night, having signed drafts for that purpose.

Two hundred and thirty thousand dollars are yet due to the members, which will be drawn from the Treasury during the present week.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 6.

Dr. Robert Henry, Professor of Greek in the South Carolina College, died this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, of Congestive chill.

Independence, Missouri, Feb. 4.

The thermometer here indicates a temperature of 22 degrees below zero, and the snow is three and four feet deep. Advices from Santa Fe state that the Salt Lake mails, that started on the 1st instant, had been compelled to return; and it is believed that men and animals on the Salt Lake route had been frozen to death.

Philadelphia, Feb. 5.

An accident has occurred on the Railroad between Philadelphia and Harrisburg, killing one and wounding twenty seven passengers. The Woolen Carpet Factory of Joseph Garside was burnt this morning, involving a loss of $80,000. The insurance is but trifling, and 150 persons have been thrown out of employment.

Chicago, Illinois, Feb. 4.

Advices from Kansas state that no election was held at Leavenworth, and other points, on the day fixed for the election of State Officers, in consequence, as is alleged, of an apprehension of violence from the Missourians. Letters state that another general invasion was apprehended, and that extensive warlike preparations were making at Lawrence and Topeka.

Cincinnati, Feb. 4.

To day the thermometer marks 18 degrees below freezing point. The ice on the Ohio river is a foot and a half thick.

Manchester, (New Hampshire,) Feb. 6.

Patton's immense buildings were destroyed by fire to day. The newspaper offices of the Manchester American, Mirror, Union, Democrat, and Stars and Stripes, five altogether, were in the building, and all destroyed. Loss $75,000. Half insured.

Just Published, by the

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, with an account of the errors and deceptions of Quacks, and valuable Advice to the Afflicted, by GEO. R. CALHOUN, M. D., Consulting Surgeon of the Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa., a benevolent Institution established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." A copy of the above Report will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Address DR. GEO. R. CALHOUN, No. 2 South NINTH St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb. 14, 1856—6m.

From Washington.

Washington, Feb. 5.

The House of Representatives have elected Mr. Glossbrenner Sergeant at Arms, and Nathan Darling Door Keeper. Robert Morris was elected Postmaster, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, Mr. Foot, of Vermont, made a speech on the Central American question, and proposed that we should directly declare to England our purpose to enforce our construction of the Treaty; and advocated, in case this step should prove unavailing, and negotiations be exhausted, that formal notice be given that she must withdraw on a given day, from her Central American possessions, and if she refused that she should be removed by force of arms.

February 6.

The Senate to day passed a resolution appropriating $1,500 for wood for the suffering poor of Washington. The House of Representatives voted three times for Printer, and then adjourned.

Mr. Wheeler, U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, has written to Mr. Marcy that Walker's Government was firmly established, and that he had an army 1500 strong, had a plan for the union of all the Central American States, would be doubtless successful; and that, under these circumstances, our Government might receive a Minister in the place of Mr. French.

[For the News.]

Mr. Atkin:—Having been misled as to the character of the "American" organization, I was induced last summer to become a member of it. Very soon, however, after becoming acquainted with the working of the order, and looking calmly and dispassionately at the organization, I was convinced that it was Anti Republican and dangerous to our free institutions. I have tried to get a dismissal from the Council, but have been unable to do so, for it seems much easier to get in than out. As a last resort, I take this method of informing my neighbors and the public generally that I do not consider myself any longer a Know Nothing—am sorry I ever was one, and advise my fellow citizens to keep clear of the Order.

A. CORDELL.

Buncombe, Feb. 9, 1856.

[For the News.]

Editor of News:

Sir—Having been duped into the Know Nothing Order by intrigue, I ask the use of your columns to announce to the public that I am no more one of them. I never have been in a Council since I was initiated. I tried to get a release, but failed. I will explain my reasons when called on.

P. S. BODENHAMER.

Henderson County, Feb. 8th, 1856.

Married,

On Silver Creek, Burke county, on Thursday the 30th January, 1856, at 2 o'clock, P. M., by S. A. Bettis, Esq., Mr. Jno. W. Berry to Miss Mary E. Patton, daughter of W. B. Patton—all of Burke county.

BURNSVILLE

HIGH SCHOOL.

(Male and Female.)

REV. T. P. THOMAS, President,
Assisted by competent Male and Female Teachers.

The Spring Session will open March 3rd. Terms as heretofore. The Male and Female departments are kept entirely separate. It is very desirable that Pupils be present at the opening of the session, when the classes are formed.

Students will be charged from the time of entering to the close of the session. *No deduction for absence*, unless in case of protracted sickness. Boarding can be obtained in good families at cheap rates. For further information address the President, or

J. B. WOODFIN,
Sec'y Board Trustees.

Burnsville, Feb. 14, 1856.

DO YOU want a lot of pretty books for "the little ones at home?" If so, call at ASTON'S.

Feb. 14.

THE LARGEST variety of Stationery ever opened in this place, can be seen by calling at ASTON'S.

Feb. 14.

EVERY BODY ought to call at Aston's and look through, if they want to see the largest and best assorted stock of Books and Stationery ever offered to the people of Buncombe. Among his Books may be found the following, beside many others too numerous to mention:

Mrs. Lea's Cookery;
Ten Nights in a Bar Room;
Ruth Hall;
Rural Hours;
Napoleon and his Marshalls;
Old Guard of Napoleon;
Swallow Barn;
Fables of Æsop;
Pilgrim's Progress;
Giles' Lectures;
What Not;
Myrtle Wreath;
Fern Leaves;
Fudge Doings;
Sacred Scenes and Characters;
Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi;
Wolfert's Roost;
Life of Horace Greeley;
Baxter's Saint's Rest;
Laws of Life, by Miss E. Blackwell, M. D.;
Walters 200 Designs for Cottages & Villas;
Modern Builder's Guide;
Benigamius' Architect;
Builder's Companion;
American Cottage Builder.

Feb. 14.

FOR SALE.

THE Spanish Jack, DON PEDRO, imported in the fall of 1853. He will be five years old the next spring, and is of the largest size of imported Jacks. He will be sold cheap if application be made immediately, at Monclove Farm, French Broad Valley, Henderson county.

F. W. JOHNSTON.

January 31, 1856.—tf.

Five Cents Reward.

Left me on the 22d day of December last, a bound boy, named FRANCIS A. JUSTICE, aged about 17 years, heavy built, blue eyes, and brown hair. He had on a new suit of janes, new boots and hat. The public are cautioned against harboring said boy. I will give the above reward, but no thanks, to any one who will deliver him to me.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Asheville, Jan. 17, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. W. McDowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c.

J. M. CARLISLE.

November 22, 1855. 3m.

Spectator please copy 3 months, and hand bill to Mr. McDowell.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doeskins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

BOUNTY LAND.

We take this method of informing those who were engaged in the removal of the Cherokee Indians, and whose claims we have undertaken to prosecute, that by a late decision of the Commissioner of Pensions, their claims will be allowed; and furthermore, that it is not necessary to make out their declarations a second time, the original declaration now on file at Washington, is all sufficient, and the claims will be taken up and allowed in regular order. Do not be imposed upon by those who would persuade you that a new declaration is necessary.

J. M. ISREAL,
I. B. SAWYER.

Jan. 10, 1856.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 31st December, 1855:

A—Allen M T, Alexander Richard, Allison Harris.

B—Blackstock Robert, Burgin John, Byres & Rowan, Baylis Moore, Barrett W A, Brown M G, Barring Charles, Barnett A J, Birdseye Ezekiel, Baker John, Burnett & Alexander.

C—Coats G G, Cantwell & Eperson, Calloway B C, Campbell Jesse, Chitton Wm, 2 Crawford J, Cook John, Clark Wm.

D—Davidson A T, Dimmick W, Dillingham Miss M A, Davis Grizza C.

E—Easterly Thos J, Emerson T.

F—Finley R S, Farrar C D, Fox A, Francis Wm, Fain Wm, Foster Loudon.

G—Gibson Dr D J, Gilmer Mrs A C, Garrison Alexander, Gudger Miss Elizabeth, Gudger Mc Jas, Garner Mrs Wm, Garland Mrs H.

H—Hughey Julia A L, Henderson Robt T, Hyatt S J, Hyatt Anna, Harren Miss Harriet, Harper John.

J—Jones Andrew, Jordan Mrs A T, Jones Saml C, 2.

K—Kise Jas O, Kellogg A A, Kingsmore A M.

L—Land A J W, Lorance B A, 2, Lisle John, Loundes Wm.

M—McDowell Geo B, 2, Mills J Y, Myers J H, Morgan Wm S, Murray Wm, Moore Green M, McHenry J E, Moore W H, Murray Miss E E.

O—Olney M J, 2.

P—Proffit S T, 2, Pagenstedur Julius, Parker W F, Patty R W, Porter Wm M, Porter Alex, Parrow Wm, Patton R M, Patton A G, Patton Wm.

R—Ryan Thos C, Roberson Noah, Rollins Thos.

S—Sumner John, 2, Small Robt, Stevens Mrs J M, Sitton John G, Stovall John H, Smith Robt, Sweeny S D, Scarboro W A, Stuart Alex, Sorrels W F, Sales Theopoles, Sheriff Buncombe.

T—Tucker J S, Tweed Miss Jane, Thomas Henry E, Taylor J J 2, Thomas Mrs Mary B 2.

W—Womack Wm T, Woliver William, Whitaker W S, Wilson Miss Henrietta, Weathers M W, Williams A A, Wilkins Mrs Jane E, Walker Mitchell, Watson J W B, Wilson J, Wilson Robt, Waldrop M R, Wright J D.

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

COMMITTED TO JAIL,

IN ASHEVILLE, ON THE 11th instant, a runaway negro, who says that his name is

ABRAHAM,

And that he belongs to William Wardy, of Madison county, Georgia, who bought him recently from Thomas Walker. Said boy is about 37 years old, tolerably black, quick spoken, about five feet eight inches nigh, and weighs probably 150 or 60 pounds. He had written passes, which he says he wrote himself. He can read tolerable well. He says he is a carpenter by trade.

The owner of said negro man is hereby required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN W. WILSON,
Jailor.

Asheville, Sept. 13, '55. tf

BLANK WARRANTS

Neatly printed, for sale at this Office.

BARGAINS BARGAINS!

James M. Blair & Co.

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement only call attention to a few things as compared with their general stock. Among them,

Groceries.

Sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, rice, fish pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; osnaburgs; bed ticking; linseys; calicos, muslins; de lains; worsted plaids; merenos; alpacas; rich black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths; cassimers; vestings; Ken. janes; tweeds, kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot., linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silk; spool thread; floss; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market, will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the *under-standing* of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen, girls, boys, misses, children, and infant's slippers, ties, pumps, gaiters, bootees, buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all get what is '*just suited to their mind*" by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn, panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—*everything!*

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chissels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears, pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and-irons; bridle bits; stirrups; shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed barlows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests, shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sacktees and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina give us a call. Tailors, stand aside, for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags, and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* advance on original cost.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Committed to Jail

In this place on the 10th of January, a negro man, who says his name is THORNTON; that he belongs to Joseph Gray, of Yadkin county, N. C.

Said negro is about 19 years old; black; five feet eight or ten inches high, and will weigh about one hundred and fifty or sixty pounds.

The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN W. WILSON,
Jailor.

Asheville, N. C., Feb. 7, 1856. tf

CLOTHING!

A FINE LOT of CLOTHING for sale, cheap for cash. Overcoats, close bodied coats, vests, pants, and talmas.

Dec. 6. SMITH & McDOWELL.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A first rate PIANO, of fine tone and finish, will be sold on reasonable terms, if application be made soon to the subscriber.

T. G. MASSIE.

Asheville, Dec. 6, 1855.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

The Tyrant, Woman.

The sweetest tyrant that I know,
That ever dwelt on earth below,
Is woman—for she seems to be
A tyrant hard, yet lovingly.
It seems she sways a sceptred hand
O'er every kingdom, state and land;
That all mankind in vale, on hill,
Resign themselves unto her will.
But ah, she rules not with a rod,
Nor conquers by black war or blood:
But with a soothing smile of love,
Just such as angels wear above,
She rules, and sways with magic art
Her sceptre over every heart.
Yes, woman rules with art unknown;
For her the fertile fields are sown,—
For her is ploughed the growing corn,
And for her gathered in the barn.
The garden blooms with various flowers,
Neatly wreathed in tasteful bowers,
With all its walks and beauties there,
Exist and flourish all for her.
For her the college spires arise,
Highly pointing to the skies;
By her the student hopes his name
Inscribed upon the roll of fame;
And when he makes his bold displays,
It is to elicit woman's praise.
It is for her the laws are made,
And, too, for her they are obeyed.
For her this great republic stands,
Admired and praised by distant lands;
For were she of her power disrayed,
And never more by man obeyed,
The sure result, it seems to me,
Is, this republic would not be.
But amid confusion o'er the land,
Men like savage tribes would stand;
And all the world would scenes display
Of dread debauch and revelry.
Then it is well that woman reigns,
Since she this harmony maintains:—
She's like that great attractive power,
Which holds in union every hour,
Every planet, world, and sun,
That through the space in circles run.
Kings may ride in blood and war,
And conquer nations near and far;
But *they* to woman subjects fall,
For lovely woman conquers all.

QUARE CUS.

Asheville, 1856.

Execution of Joseph Williams.

This young man, charged with the murder of his father, and convicted by the testimony of a witness, who deposed that the prisoner told him that he murdered his father, was executed at Roxborough in accordance with the law, on Thursday last. The crowd present on the occasion was, we learn, lamentably large. The prisoner had been reading his bible and seeking to meet his God in peace, for some time previous. He had been raised to manhood by a wealthy father in the greatest ignorance and stupidity—his treatment we are not disposed to speak of—suffice it, however, to say that it was hard. The idea that he would be pardoned haunted his mind by night and by day—nay, he believed that ere the day of his execution arrived the testimony that convicted him would be recalled. We (who had several interviews with him,) endeavored to pursuade him to the contrary belief, and to assure him that his "hope" of escape from the gallows on that ground, was delusive. We pointed to the Bible for help, and told him to look to God for a friend.—Subsequently, as we learn, he professed a hope that he had made peace with heaven. The day previous to his execution, we understand a Methodist preacher spent the principal part of the day with him, in prayer and religious conversation. Williams appeared to be deeply concerned about his fate in eternity, and in reply to the preacher's questions as to his guilt, denied having any hand in the awful crime.

On the day of his execution he called a friend or two in jail, and besought them to join him in prayer until the last moment of his earthly existence—he sent out a supplication for the prayers of the vast multitude, then and there assembled. The hour arriving for his execution, the Sheriff, with a bleeding heart and tear-moistened eye, called for him. Taking Mr. Wm. Lyon (his father's friend and neighbor) by the hand, and begging him to go with him and pray for him, he proceeded to the gallows, praying aloud all the way until he arrived in sight of the gallows, when, trembling like a leaf he gave vent to an expression of feeling that no pen can describe and which touched the most callous heart. Arriving at the gallows he sued for the last moment, and begged every christian on the ground to pray for him. It was here, we believe, that the Sheriff read him a brief note from us, reminding him of future rewards and punishments—of the awfulness of dieing with a lie on his lips—and invoking him to say, while he looked eternity in the face, whether he was guilty or innocent of the murder. He replied that "he had said all that he had to say about it—he was not guilty!" So the prisoner protested his innocence to the last moment. Mounting the scaffold and "forgiving every body," at 15 minutes past 12 o'clock, William's soul was launched into eternity, amidst the surviving yells and screams of a large populace, which, to say the least ought to blush for "attending a hanging."

There is a mystery connected with the case of Williams that eternity alone can solve.—There were circumstances tending to convict him—but far from being sufficiently strong; and one would think he was *non compus mentis* in proclaiming himself the murderer. For one we confess that Williams did not go to the gallows protesting his innocence as strongly as we think an innocent man would have declared himself. And yet, deeply concerned—as he seemed to be—about "the life to come," he leaps into eternity solemnly declaring his hands guiltless of a father's blood.—Now, if he were truly sincere in his concern about religion—if he really felt that he was prepared to face heaven, we are bound to believe that he died a martyr to truth. But without he died a christian, would a man guilty of his father's blood be too good to deny it to the last? We think not—though it is probable that many persons who make no profession of religion would have a horror for dying with a lie burning on the lips.

The body of Williams was interred by the side of his father, in this county.—*Milton Chronicle.*

Ex-Governor Walker, of Louisiana, died at New Orleans on the 24th ult.

Rather Tough.

The following story was told in Sandusky, Ohio, and appears in the Massillon *News*, which says:

A party of young men in that ancient city amuse their leisure moments at the hotels in drawing a long bow, or telling wonderful yarns to each other for the benefit of those apparently verdant, who may happen to come in from other parts. They tried the effect of a few extraordinary wolf stories upon a venerable and sedate customer not long since, who had come to spend the night at the best hotel, and he listened to them with much apparent surprise and interest until their stock appeared to have run out and the conversation flagged, when he remarked that he had been much interested in the news they had given him, relative to the primeval inhabitants of that country; but regarded an event in his early life as more peculiar than any they had named. Said he:

"When a young man, I was traveling in Western New York, and late of a stormy night applied at a log cabin for lodging. The occupant, a woman, refused it, saying that her husband and sons were out hunting, and if they found me there, would murder me.—I preferred the chance to the storm, and she consented that I might lie down before the fire. In the night I heard them coming, and scrambled up the chimney.

"Thinking I was safe when at the top, I stepped over the roof, and, jumping down at the back of the cabin, jumped plump into a wolf trap. A scream of pain brought the man and the boys out, and they declared I deserved a more severe punishment than death, so they kept me both in the trap and in suspense until morning, and then, heading me up in a hogshead with no air or light but through the bung hole, they put me on a sled and drove me some four miles up a hill and there rolled me off to starve. This I undoubtedly should have done but for a very singular occurrence. The wolves smelled me out and gathered round my prison, when one of them in turning round happened to thrust his tail into the bunghole. It was my only chance. I caught firm hold and held on like "grim death to a dead nigger," which frightened the wolf, of course, and he started down the hill, followed by the hogshead and me. It was a very *uneasy* ride, over the stones and stumps; but I had no idea how long it was until the hogshead striking a stone fairly, the staves, worn by long travel, were broken in and I jumped out to find myself away down in the lower end of Cattaraugus county, some thirty miles from the scene of the disaster.—Good night, gentlemen—I did not expres any doubt of the truth of your stories, and I hope you will not of mine."

It is currently reported that the "sell" club of Sandusky has not had a full meeting since that occurred.

PITCH INTO NICODEMUS.—A celebrated character of the State of New York, holding a high post in the law, was taken ill and confined to his bed for several days. His wife, who is an angel of a woman (as wives generally are,) proposed to read for him, to which he readily assented. "My dear, what shall I read?" "Oh, I don't care much what, anything you please." "But have you no choice, my dear?" "None in the world, love; please yourself." "Shall I read you a chapter or two out of the Scriptures?" "Oh, yes, that'll do very well." "But what part of the Scriptures shall I read?" "Any part you like, love."—"But, dear, you must have some choice, some little preference." "Well, well, dear, if you will please me, then *pitch into Nicodemus.*"

If a man reap 'whatsoever he soweth,' what a harvest of coats and breeches the tailors will have one of these days!

The Petersburg *Intelligencer* learns that there are just one thousand six hundred and fifty three applicants for the office of Superintendent of Transportation on the Petersburg Rail Road, now vacant.

TWICE A CHILD.—An old lady, (says the Morristown (N. J.) Banner,) nearly 90 years of age, residing in this township, has had for a year past, a growth of black hair coming on her head. Her hair for many years previous was white. She has also cut a number of new teeth for the third time—they were not very durable—some of them, however, are yet doing good service. Her sight also came to her a second time—she impaired it, unfortunately, very much by constant sewing for a number of years.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.—The following passage is from one of the letters of Prof. Upham, (of Bowden College, Me.,) to the Congregationalist. He is speaking of the captain of the steamer in which he sailed from New York:

"As we were about to start, I saw him move to an elevated position above the wheel, and it was interesting to see how quickly and completely the inward thought or purpose alters the outward man. He gave a quick glance to every part of the ship. He cast his eye over the multitude coming on board the ship, among whom was the American Ambassador to England, and who may be said to embody, in his official capacity, a nation's rights and honors. He saw the husbands and wives, the mothers and children entrusted to his care, and his slender form, as he gave the orders for our departure, seemed at once to grow erect and firm; the muscles of his face swelled; his dark eye glowed with a new fire; and his whole person expanded and beautified itself by the power of inward emotion.

"I have often noticed this interesting phenomenon, and have come to the conclusion, if man or woman either wishes to realize the full power of personal beauty, it must be by cherishing noble hopes and purposes—by having something to do and something to live for, which is worthy of humanity, and which, by extending the capacities of the soul, gives expansion and symmetry to the body which contains it."

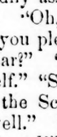
REMOVAL OF THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—The Secretary of War has issued instructions to Col. Monroe for the prompt removal of the Seminole Indians from Florida. The Governor has called for five companies of volunteers.

What is the difference between a butcher and a young lady? The former kills to dress, while the latter dresses to kill.

Calendar for 1856.

MON.,	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN'RY			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
FEB'RY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	
MARCH							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
APRIL			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
MAY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
JULY			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
AUGUST						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
SEPTEM'		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
OCT'BER				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
NOV'BER							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
DEC'BER		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31.			

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.



THIS Hotel situated in the centre of the town of Charlotte, convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprietor has been engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the public a new edition of his former house greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story **Verandah** 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The house is thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especialy in the **Dining Room,** where the inner man is renewed day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

J. B. KEER.

CITY HOTEL,

(FORMERLY HARRISON'S,)

CORNER OF LAUREL AND RICHARDSON STREETS,

HARDY & BRYANT

RESPECTFULLY announces to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken charge of this house, and are refitting and furnishing on the latest and most approved style, and intend to spare neither pains nor expense in making it a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Their table will, at all times, be supplied with the best the market and season can afford. They have secured the services of experienced and attentive servants; in short, made every arrangement necessary to the establishment of a first-rate house, and they hope by close and strict attention to the wants and comfort of their guests, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mr. Hardy's long experience, and deservedly wide-spread popularity as a caterer for the public taste, is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the CITY HOTEL:

Mr. Bryant is by no means a new hand in the business, having been engaged for a few years past in that well known and popular Hotel, the Montgomery (Alabama) Exchange.

☞ Their Omnibuses and Carriages will at all times be in readiness at the different Depots, to convey patrons to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

August 16, 1855.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 *Months:*

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	16 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co-operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by

June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. Vanbokkelen, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "Clarendon Iron Works," solicits orders for

Steam Engines of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine, and other Water wheels,
Rice field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Fine and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

The Mechanical Department

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

October 15. tf

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

R. R. R.

LIFE AND DEATH.

THE MYSTERIES OF

Disease laid open to the People.

Health is the Principle of Life: Disease is the Principle of Death.—The R. R. R. Remedies possess the Great Power to secure to the Human System Health and Long Life, and to Free the Human Family from Pains, Aches, and all Bodily Infirmities.—The Art of Preserving Health and the Method of Curing Disease by the R. R. R.'S.

Radway's Ready Relief

Is to be used in all cases where there is pain.—The moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, it will allay the most torturing aches, pains, cramps, spasms, burns, scalds, &c., quicker than Morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, or any other anodyne or remedy that has ever been used by medical men. It is safer than these dangerous remedies. The public will bear in mind that Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, &c., only stifle the pain by stupifying the senses, so that the perceptive faculties loose the power of feeling, and that after the influence of these narcotics have passed from the system—the pain again breaks forth with its terrible pangs, with renewed violence.—Radway's Ready Relief stops the pain and removes the cause of the disease that occasions it; it infuses new life into the weak and diseased parts. It braces up the nerves, and establishes in the system a reaction of health and strength in place of pain, weakness and disease. As a counter irritant, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the surface of the body, where there is inflamation or congestion, it will instantly scatter the congested blood, equalizes the circulation, and in a few minutes the most excruciating pains are removed. This may be seen in cases of Lumbago, Gout, and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms, where an application of Radway's Ready Relief will restore the patient to ease and comfort.

Crippled with Rheumatism, Arm and Leg perished—No hopes of his recovery—Timely use of R. R. R.—A wonderful Cure.—Letter from I. Huddlestone.

RAPIDS PARISH, LA., June 10th, 1855.—*Messrs. Radway & Co.:* Radway's Relief has cured Peter May of Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering. I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg was all perished. He had no use of them at all; but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected. He said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured. He is now well, and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.—ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy—*Radway's Regulators;* they possess the great curative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, sudorific, antidyspeptic, corrector and regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect purgative or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world. Radway's Regulators will answer a better purpose than Calomel or Mercury, without entailing on the system the terrible injuries of these baneful drugs. They are in the form of Pills, elegantly coated with gum, perfectly tasteless, and can be taken without sickening or nauseating the patient. They are to be used in all cases when the system is out of order, or under the influence of disease. One or two doses of Radway's Regulators has frequently checked the progress of the most terrible diseases, and restored the system to health and regularity.

They establish new and improved principles in Medicine, and secure the great and important power of regulating to a healthy, natural and harmonious action, each and every organ in the body. This great controlling power has never formed any part of the properties of the popular Cathartic, Vegetable or Indian Purgative Pills, that have ever been in use. Radway's Regulators rid the system from disease and restore the human body to health, on an entirely different principle to the weakening, sickening and griping method of the common cathartic and purgative pills.

One or two of Radway's Regulators will remove the cause that occasions pain or sickness, or an irregular or unnatural action or condition of the organs of the body, quicker, more effectual, and with less trouble to the patient than six or ten of the common cathartic or purgative pills. The moment Radway's Regulators are taken into the system afflicted with disease, their equalizing efficacy begins; they search out the elements of disease wherever it may be seated; they act upon the whole surface of the intestines and bowels, attracting the foul and morbid humors from the blood, glands, secreting vessels, and expelling these seeds of disease from the body, restoring a healthy and regular action to the Liver, Bowels, Pancreas, Heart, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, and all other Viscera.

☞ *THE BOWELS*—All of the common pills of the day, called Vegetable, Indian, Cathartic, &c., claim that they cure disease by purging from the bowels. This is as far as they go—they act upon the bowels by irritating the mucuous membrane, and thus obtain an evacuation in the same manner as the bowels are moved by eating something that disagrees with the system. This is truly an unnatural method of restoring the system to health, by swallowing pills that disagrees with and irritates it. Those who have taken these common pills are well aware of the weak and debilitated condition their systems are left in. After the scouring operation of these drastic purgatives is over, the bowels are sore and feeble, and again become costive and bound up. Hence arise dyspepsia, and a host of diseases. Radway's Regulators never leave the bowels in a costive condition, or occasion pain or weariness in their operation.

No. I.

Diseases and complaints caused by Exposure and Atmospherical changes, over which Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulators possess the most remarkable curative powers, and which will readily yield to the R. R. treatment.

☞ *COLDS AND FEVERS.*—When the system is first seized with a sudden cold, or a fever sets in—a dose of from three to six of Radway's Regulators should be taken; this is all the medicine, at this stage of the disease, that is required. In a few hours the system will be restored to sound health. But if the cold and fever is neglected, and coughs, headaches, colds, chills, pains and aches in the limbs, joints, muscles, bones, side and back, sore throat, hoarseness, difficult breathing, follows the cold and fever—then Radway's Ready Relief should be applied externally, and a good dose of the Regulators taken. As soon as the Relief is applied a reaction will take place, and in a few hours the patient will be free from all pain or annoyance.

If these signs of the presence of disease in the system are unnoticed, and violent fevers break out, in the form of Bilious, Typhoid, Scarlet, Ship Fever and other malignant fevers, such as Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Brain Fever, a more rigid treatment becomes necessary. The Regulators should be given every four hours, in large doses of from four to six, until free and copious discharges from the bowels are obtained. The Relief applied will produce a salutary effect upon the skin, and, taken in water, will abate the fever.

If inflammations or congestions take place, Radway's Regulators and Ready Relief should be taken in large doses. A cure will quickly follow their use. In cases of Biliousness or Malignant Bilious Fever, or Bilious Pneumonia, Radway's Regulators, given in full doses, and the whole surface of the body bathed with Radway's Ready Relief, will effectually and speedily cure the patient.

☞ *IF RHEUMATISM,* attacking the joints and limbs, inflicting its terrible piercing pangs of pain with merciless rapidity—changing about from joint to joint and from limb to limb, Lumbago, Neuralgia, or Gout afflicts you, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the parts where the pain is felt, will quickly relieve you from its excruciating pangs. Radway's Regulators will expel from the intestines all irritating and corrupt humors.

SMALL POX—SCARLET FEVER—MEASLES.

Radway's Ready Relief is not only a cure for these infectious maladies, but will prevent those who use the Ready Relief and Regulators against the infection.

We have known the R. R. Relief rid whole neighborhoods of the infection of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever. We have likewise known ship-masters who have saved the lives of their crews and passengers, and entirely driven away the Small Pox and Ship Fever from their vessels, by sprinkling the Ready Relief through their infected ships. It is astonishing what happy effects the Ready Relief will have if freely sprinkled in places where these contagious and infectious poisons prevail.

We will guarantee that if those who are now suffering with fever and ague, or its effects, will place their systems under the influence of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators, to cure them entirely of this distressing malady, and to free them from the fever of ague that is now lingering in their systems, and to render their bodies ague proof against renewed attacks. Those now suffering from Enlargement of the Spleen, Engorgements of the Liver, and orther organic enlargements, are promised speedy deliverance from their miseries by the R. R. Relief and Regulators.

We now direct the attention of the public to our second great discovery for the cure of chronic diseases.

No. II.

R. P. RESOLVENT.

HUMORS—CHRONIC DISEASES.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for a length of time, tainting the blood with impurities and covering the body with sores and ulcers; diseases inherited by hereditary descent, or contracted by inoculation, or transmitted by other diseases; over all of which said diseases and disorders in this second class,

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Possesses the most positive curative powers.

THIS ALL POWERFUL REMEDY

Has performed miracles in the way of cures. It has made persons sound and whole, whose flesh was one mass of corruption, and who were so disfigured by disease as to render them objects repulsive to the sight.

HUMORS—BAD BLOOD.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumption, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Indurations and Organic Enlargements, Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Dolereux, White Swelling, Tumors, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Rickets, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint,

AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

The moment a dose of the Resolvent is taken into the system infected with disease, the patient experiences the most delightful sensations, for new life is coursing through every vein and tissue of the body—enriching and purifying the blood—and casting out all morbid, corrupt and loathsome humors.

The Renovating Resolvent is a positive cure for all chronic complaints. It has made whole and sound patients who had suffered the most terrible torture disease could inflict upon the system.—Let those who have tried other treatments and are still uncured, give the Resolvent a trial—it will cure you. ☞ Price one dollar per bottle.

RADWAY & CO.,
162 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold in Asheville by SMITH & McDOWELL, and by Druggists, Merchants, and Storekeepers everywhere. [Feb 7, 1856. 6m

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmenmt, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

June 28, 1855. 1y.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf